

WEATHER

Cloudy, Windy,
Occasional Rain
In Evening

Daily Worker

★
Edition

Vol. XXIII, No. 282

New York, Monday, November 25, 1946

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

UMW ANSWERS COURT WRIT TODAY

Order Brownout in N. Y. State

—See Page 3 and Back Page

A Home in New York City, 1946 A. D.



—Daily Worker Photo by Peter

By Dick Greenspan

It was the same type of five gallon can.

The men overseas used a similar one to keep warm. They'd fill it half full of sand, pour in a gallon of gasoline and the fire would burn steadily.

Here in the metropolis of the world—the richest city on earth—this same can has been used for cooking for a year by Mrs. Valentine Cabezas, 49, of 1663 Madison Ave., near 111th St., in lower Harlem.

For the same length of time the Cabezas family—consisting of the mother and three children—have been using a kerosene lamp for electricity. Every member of the family now needs eyeglasses.

BROKEN PROMISES

The New York City Department of Welfare—which partially supports the family—and is responsible for their well-being has been promising to open the gas and electricity for many months, but has done nothing.

Coffee or milk and a piece of bread is breakfast for Mrs. Cabezas, and for the children, Julio, Gertude and Manuel.

Rice and beans, or beans and rice, are their daily diet. Meat rarely is eaten—no money. Thus the children's teeth are in very bad shape.

"The family doesn't have one good meal a day," said a visiting married daughter, Mrs. Tita Sanchez, who has her own troubles. Her husband is blind—and finds it difficult getting work. And to top it off, the couple and their eight-month baby sleep in one room at 64 E. 108 St.

\$54.80 MONTHLY FOR FOOD

The Department of Welfare monthly food budget for the Cabezas family is \$54.80.

"One person could hardly get along on that money," said Juan, a member of the Communist Party in Lower Harlem who accompanied this reporter.

And there are 7,791 welfare cases in Lower Harlem—most of them living just as miserably as this family!

As we got up to leave the Cabezas, their makeshift five-gallon stove, their sparsely furnished apartment, their kerosene lamp, and a broken bed the home relief had promised to replace, we glanced at the shelf near the stove.

There was a jig-saw picture puzzle, carefully pasted together and framed, showing the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

(Other picture Page 5)

WORLD EVENTS

Swiss Planes Fly Out 12 U. S. Crash Victims

By Ludwig Popper

MEIRINGEN, Switzerland, Nov. 24 (UP). — Twelve Americans who crashed in the snow-bound Alps Tuesday aboard a C-53 transport were flown to Meiringen today by two Swiss ski planes from 10,000-foot Gauli Glacier. The first American to be brought down was Brig. Gen. Loyal M. Haynes of Manchester, Ia., chief of Gen. Mark W. Clark's advisory mission in Australia. He landed with a blood-smeared nose and a five-day stubble of beard and was immediately taken to a U.S. Army hospital train at Interlaken by ambulance.

A member of the 73-man Swiss rescue party who had frozen a foot also was flown down with Haynes.

The only American really injured was S/Sgt. Wayne G. Folsom of Postville, Ia., crew chief of the crashed transport. He came down on the second plane with both legs in a cast. General Haynes said Folsom's knee was broken, and the only other injuries among the Americans were minor contusions.

PLANE RETURNS

The plane that brought him down returned to the glacier and came back with Col. William C. McMahon of Buffalo, N. Y., and with Mrs. Ralph Tate of Louisville, Ky., and Alexandria, Va. Her husband, Brig. Gen. Ralph Tate, is General Clark's second-in-command in Austria.

Brig. Gen. Ralph Snavely, commander of United States air forces in Austria, flew up in the last of the first two flights and remained on the glacier with his wife.

Mrs. Haynes and Sgt. Louis C. Hill of Portales, N. M., the radio operator on the crashed C-53 were brought down in the fourth flight.

There were four women and one 11-year girl, Col. and Mrs. McMahon's daughter, Alice Mary, on the transport. They were not flown down ahead of the others because of landing conditions.

Charge Iran Chief Pushing Civil War

TEHERAN, Nov. 24 (UP). — The Azerbaijan radio charged today that Iranian premier Ahmad Ghavam was trying to plunge the country into civil war. The accusation followed Ghavam's action sending troops to supervise the elections in Azerbaijan Dec. 7 and the declaration of martial law in Zenjan.

Radio Tabriz of Azerbaijan said the order to send troops to the province showed the premier planned to establish a dictatorship in Iran.

Newspapers of the left Tudeh party invited foreign correspondents to visit still another area, Malayer, 200 miles southwest of Tehran, where it charged Tudeh party members were being massacred by Ghavam's followers.

Shah Reza Pahlavi, ruler of Iran, conferred with Ghavam over the week-end and told him, according to United Press reports, to maintain an "iron fist policy" toward semi-autonomous Azerbaijan.

Legion Body Calls For World Army

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24 (UP). — A highly professional world army ready to leap into action whenever any nation began "preparing for aggression" was urged yesterday by the American Legion executive committee.

330,000 Chinese Bid UN Bar Intervention

By Anna Louise Strong

WU AN COUNTY, China (By Airmail) (ALN). — The 330,000 people of this county have appealed to the United Nations general assembly in New York to halt "U.S. military intervention in China's internal affairs." This intervention, the message charges, is making possible the Kuomintang's "all-out civil war."

Another message, addressed to the CIO by a conference of Labor Heroes — people elected by their fellow-villagers because they made outstanding contributions to the growth and profit of the community — asks for "brotherly assistance" in urging the U. S. government "to change its erroneous policy towards China."

The first message was entrusted to me during a public review of the village militia. The second was prepared when I was introduced to the county Labor Heroes meeting, which came together to plan production for the coming months.

The appearance of any friendly foreigner in this Communist-led area immediately prompts such messages. The people here have been painfully cut off from the outside world since last July, when the Kuomintang started a steady military attack against them.

Both messages stressed how badly the people of the area want peace after fighting for eight hard years against the Japanese. In their message to the CIO, the Labor Heroes stated that the U. S., through its support to the Kuomintang, "takes

the place of Japan in enslaving the Chinese people."

It points out that the people are being bombed and strafed by American-made planes and attacked by American-trained and equipped troops, and stresses that "without the support of the U. S., Chiang Kai-shek would not dare to invade the Liberated Areas and peace would be realized early." The people of the area, the message says, "oppose U. S. support to Chiang Kai-shek and we constantly request U. S. forces to evacuate China."

Sheean to Speak at Anti-Franco Dinner

Vincent Sheean will deliver the principal address at a dinner in honor of the Spanish Government-in-Exile tomorrow night (Tuesday) in the Hotel Roosevelt. It was announced today by the National Committee to Win The Peace.

The dinner will mark the launching of a nationwide campaign urging the United States break relations with Franco Spain and recognize the Giral Government-in-Exile. The committee announced plans for the campaign are being undertaken by its forty committees in cities throughout the nation.



Gliders Aid in Rescue: Aid to the 12 Americans who were rescued yesterday after a plane crash in the Swiss Alps was flown to the scene by two British flyers in a glider. Above, an American MP hands blankets to one of the glider pilots before the takeoff.

CAIRO POLICE CHARGE 500 PROTESTING BRITISH RULE

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 24. — Police charged at 500 teen-age students with six armored cars today to break up a demonstration in front of a secondary school in the heart of downtown Cairo near the Government Center, United Press reported.

The students withdrew into their buildings and hurled rocks, desks and chairs from the windows and the roof. The students then surged into the streets again.

Local papers have ignored the current demonstrations by order of the government, which must negotiate a new Anglo-Egyptian treaty in the face of powerful feelings demanding immediate and uncondi-

tional withdrawal of British troops from Egypt.

The parliamentary debate on the treaty starting Tuesday is expected to present Premier Sidky with the most difficult political battle of his career. It is expected he will be able to force approval of the treaty in the Chamber of Deputies but not in the Senate, controlled by the Nationalist Wafd Party opposed to Britain.

The Wafdists demand immediate British withdrawal as well as full Egyptian control of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and they have the active support of the Nationalist student masses, who favor independence.

Rockefeller Pipeline to Franco

By Art Shields

The Daily Worker has identified two associates of the Franco spy ring in this city as executives of a large Spanish oil importing firm, of which John

Exclusive D. Rockefeller Jr.'s Standard Oil interests are half owners.

The rest of the stock of this company, which funneled oil to the Axis during the war, is owned by Germans in Spain.

Both of the Spanish oil men, involved with the spies, are carrying on open fascist propaganda in New York City.

The Department of Justice has not asked either of these Franco-Nazi-Rockefeller representatives to register as foreign agents.

The Daily Worker crossed the Rockefeller-Nazi trail while checking on the signers of an appeal to the United Nations on behalf of Franco, which appeared in the New York Times Nov. 16.

We first noted the presence of the notorious Franco spy, the Conde de Ruisenada, as the second man on the list of 19 Spanish fascists, who hailed Franco as their "leader" in the appeal. This titled Axis spy, who recently returned to New York, is the president of Franco's shipping firm, the Compania Transatlantica Espanola, the "bridge of spies" line, which has ferried so many Gestapo men to the West.

We next tackled F. Recasens, a mysterious "oil executive" of "1 Cedar St.," who headed the list.

No company's name was given, the elusive Recasens didn't let his name appear on the building's directory in the lobby of the sky-



JOHN D. JR.
Spanish Capitalist

scraper on Cedar St. But I finally found his base of operations in the offices of the Spanamoll Trading Corp., on the 24th floor of the building.

Franco's unregistered agent wasn't there. He had gone back to Spain. But his associate, the elderly Mr. Cannelas, told me Recasens is a big man in the company, a director, who travels back and forth from Spain on important business.

Who was behind Recasens? Finding out wasn't easy. Spanamoll wasn't indexed in any business manual that I found. I finally located him in an international petroleum directory. I found that this associate of Axis

spies, is a leading director of the biggest oil company in Spain, the Compania Espanola Petroleos, S.A.

The CEPESA is the parent company of the unlisted Spanamoll Trading Corp.

The CEPESA is a real prize. Its far-flung interests include more than 400,000 acres of oil lands in the rich Maracaibo basin area in Venezuela.

Fifty percent of its stock is owned by the billion dollar Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., one of the Standard Oil giants, which the Rockefeller family controls.

German capital in Spain controls the other half. Confirmation of the Rockefeller-Nazi partnership in CEPESA is given by Ted Allan, veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, in an article in PM last week.

There is good reason to believe that the Nazi planes and submarines, which sank so many American ships in the mid-Atlantic in 1942 and 1943 were fueled at the CEPESA's giant oil bunker at Santa de Tenerife in the Canary Islands. The bunker has a capacity of 400,000 barrels, according to the petroleum directory.

The special United Nations committee, investigating the Franco danger for the Security Council last summer, reported that German U-boats frequently put in for supplies at the Tenerife port during the war.

American seamen reported that they saw the actual transfer to German tankers of the oil they had brought to the Canaries.

Yet the United States government still seeks to block UN action against Franco. And the Department of Justice still permits Franco's agents to continue plotting here against international peace.

LABOR and the NATION

UMW to Answer Government Today; Emergency Declared for N.Y. State

'First the Railmen, Now the Miners'

By Walter Lowenfels

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Nov. 24.—A group of railroad men were quitting the Scot's Run yards as we drove into the country's largest soft coal state. "They're trying to put the miners in the same crack they had us railroad workers in last May."

The railroad men were being laid off because of the soft coal strike like thousands of other rail, steel and other workers throughout the country, but they were for the miners' wage demands.

"Anybody who'd stick his head into one of those gas holes can't get paid too much," was the comment.

Miners, business men and many others we met today on the road in the mine patches and in the towns and clubrooms felt the miners were getting the first taste of the biggest union breaking drive since the '20.

In Fairmont, Willard Nuzom, leading insurance man, told us about the miners coming in to arrange to get carried for payments on their homes and cars.

"Many of them say, afraid it maybe a long strike. One, two, three, four," he counted as he ticked off miners' names. "To my way of thinking the companies are out to break the union."

We filled our tank at the company gas station of the Valley camp store. A crudely lettered sign read "No Credit To Anyone Not Working."

John Clayton, a wiry chap who didn't look as if he had put 38 years in the mines, strolled up as our tank was being filled:

"It's really a lockout on the sly. It's not like the papers say at all, it costs something for a mine like this to stay idle."

He pointed to the Maiden mine shaft across the road: "If the companies were losing money, this thing would have been settled. My tax has been running \$23 to \$25 a pay. It goes for the government to

keep the companies even."

Many of the men had hoped for some compromise that would have avoided a strike before Christmas. But now they were in it they saw nothing ahead but a grim fight to the end.

"We've always come through before. We will again," said Glen Dougherty, one of dozen miners we had been with at Callier's State Novelty News store at Triversville.

"The companies have been getting overtime prices for straight time coal," said Fred Wilson. "Here in District 31, we've been only working three and four days a week. We haven't had an overtime week since last March."

"All that talk about inflation is bunk," Fred Hawkins interrupted. "Give the miners \$5,000 a year and they'd spend it for food, and insurance and things they could use. They wouldn't keep it. They'd circulate it. It's the big companies who hog it."

Driving out of Fairmont we gave a lift to two miners with shopping bags, John Darcus, financial secretary of the Barracksville local, and Everett Charlton, trustee.

"Stop in at our union hall," Charlton invited us. "You'll see Philip Murray's picture is still on the wall. We're going to wire him thanks for the support the CIO convention gave us."

Darcus, one of many UMW's Negro members said as we let him off: "They're trying to get public opinion to crack down on all labor by getting the miners first. It looks like they went out of their way to drive us out right after the election."

It's a Soft Life—for the Operators

By Louise Mitchell

A little arithmetic will show why the miners are entitled to their wage demands. If you add up the miners' wage increases since 1939, you will find that higher coal prices forced on the public just about covered the wage boosts.

But if you add to this the increased output of miners during the past seven years, you will find the mine owners made more than a toothsome take-home for themselves and their stockholders.

This is how it stacks up: Since 1939, the productivity of miners has increased 20 percent. For every hour worked, the miner produced 20 percent more coal.

In June, 1939, the miner was making, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistic, an average of 89 cents an hour in the soft coal mines and 92 cents in hard coal. In June, 1946, he was making \$1.49 in soft coal and \$1.52 in hard coal. This constitutes an average increase of about 67 percent.

On the operators' side, we find that in October, 1939, buckwheat coal (used for large furnaces) was selling at \$6.75 a ton. Today this same coal costs \$10.90. Here the percent of increase is 62 percent.

UP AND UP
Coal prices have risen during the past few years like this:

Date	Price of coal for small furnaces Per ton	Price of coal for large furnaces Per ton
Oct., 1939	\$ 9.75	\$ 6.75
Sept., 1940	11.00	7.50
Sept., 1941	11.50	8.00
April, 1942	12.55	8.55
Nov., 1943	13.75	9.55
June, 1944	13.60	9.40
June, 1945	14.60	9.60
June, 1946	16.15	10.90

The prices listed above are standard for the nation, with only slight price differential for various areas. But the prices are higher for those users who buy less than five tons at a time.

With prices covering increased wages, the operators are sitting pretty, because they are getting more out of each worker per hour.

On the profit side, then, we find that the Alabama Fuel & Iron Co. paid the holders of its \$20 par shares a 50 cent dividend in 1937, but by 1945 this increased 100 percent to \$1 a share.

A "state of emergency" was declared in New York State yesterday as the nation awaited resumption of government court efforts to smash the coal miners' strike and the AFL United Mine Workers. Union president John L. Lewis was slated to appear before Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough this morning at 10 a.m. to answer contempt charges against the UMW and himself.

The New York State action, which is expected to return state activities to the "brown-

out" stage of the war era, was taken by Acting Gov. Joe R. Hanley, who declared the coal crisis threatens "the health, welfare and safety, as well as the entire economy of the people."

In New York City, Mayor William O'Dwyer assured Charles B. Breitell, counsel to Gov. Dewey, that the metropolis would cooperate fully in the scheduled return to a brown-out. The emergency proclamation requested all the state's subdivisions to "take appropriate action" to suspend all unnecessary lighting and "all non-essential power consumption."

United Press reported "an authoritative source said the government was ready to recommend jail for Lewis and fines of about \$200,000



Miner's Family: Higher pay means more food and better clothes for miner Roy Fravell's family of Orient, Ill. Here are 12 reasons he's on strike.

INDEPENDENT MINERS STAY OUT IN SUPPORT OF UMW

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 24.—Protesting the government injunction aimed at breaking the strike of the United Mine Workers, 1,800 members of the Independent Progressive Mine Workers have voted unanimously to stay away from work until the injunction is lifted.

Meanwhile, all the mines normally operated by the 23,000 United Mine Workers here remained shut down

tight. The vote of the Progressive Mine Workers, members of Local 1, was taken at a special meeting of the local, the largest in the PMWA. Earlier its members had struck three of the four mines covered by Local 1. "If this injunction is allowed to stand, we'll have fascism and become economic slaves," one miner declared at the special local meeting.

"This is not just a fight against John L. Lewis, but against the whole labor movement," another miner said. "Big business and the government are trying to break the back of all unions."

One miner contrasted the government's attempt to break the miner's strike with its failure "to crack down on the meat trust when it was on a sit down strike against the nation."

The Westmoreland Coal Co. in Pennsylvania paid its shareholders on \$20 stocks this way:

1940—\$2 dividend.
1941—\$3.75.
1942—\$6.
1943—\$4.

To get an idea of how rosy things are for some people, take the case of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. a leading hard coal company. When it merged with the Consolidation Coal Co., another big money-maker in 1945, it paid off a group of preferred stock holders at a rate of \$100 a share. These shares in 1942 had been quoted at about \$35. The war brought a "capital gain" of about \$65 a share to stockholders in this company.

On the miner's side, his wages have increased 67 percent since 1939. But prices have gone up at least that during the same period.

By giving operators 20 percent more production, the miner finds himself no better off than before the war.

GRANDVIEW, Mo., Nov. 24 (UP).—President Truman took time off this Sabbath to fly home for a two-hour pre-birthday visit with his mother.

daily for him and the union if he should be adjudged guilty of contempt of court charges. In pushing contempt proceedings, the government was brandishing the threat of a jail sentence for Lewis and huge fines for both him and the striking AFL United Mine Workers."

MAY FACE TRIAL

If Lewis fails to "show cause" this morning why he should not be held for contempt, he must return Wednesday at 10:00 a.m. to face trial.

The union also will fight a government request for a permanent injunction against termination of the government wage contract with the UMW.

Crux of the impasse is refusal of the government to reopen wage and hour sections of the miners' contract with the government, and the miners' consequent refusal to work without a contract.

Truman Beat GOP To Punch—DeLacy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President Truman is now carrying out his most drastic attack on labor this year with an injunction against the striking coal miners, Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash) declared today.

"The President is hastening to carry out the full Republican anti-labor policy before the GOP can," DeLacy said. "In essence, this is the notorious Case Bill."

Press 'Covers' Coal Strike

AN EXAMPLE of the type of "reporting" on the coal walkout by most of the press is the Saturday story in the New York Times on miners' wages. The Times declared miners' "weekly earnings run from \$74.60 to \$90.70"—nice work, if the miners could get it.

But on Friday, just a day earlier, the Herald Tribune interviewed a "typical miner" in Washington County, Pa. His wages? "A weekly income of less than \$45." In addition, this miner found the only way he could stay out of debt was by earning "\$300 to \$400 a year extra with his sideline of plumbing."

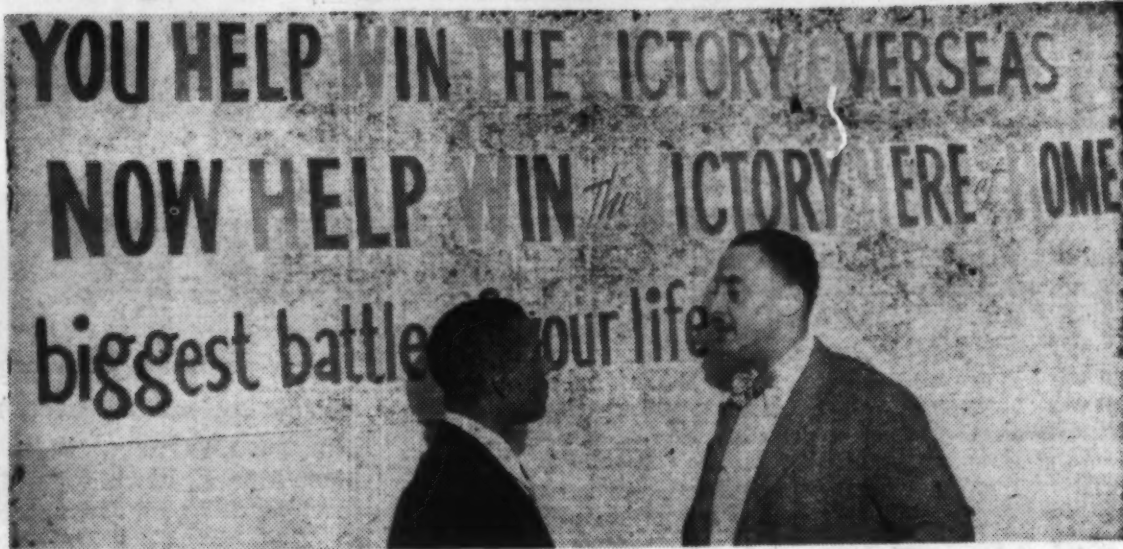
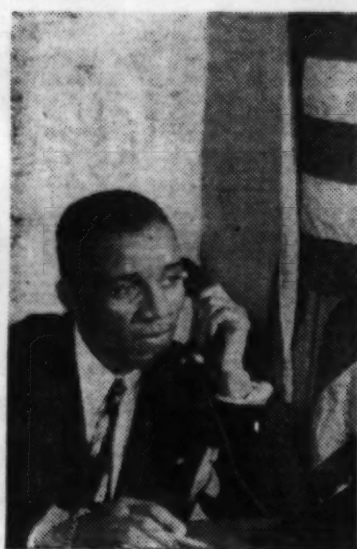
The Negro Vets' Fighting Organization

Thousands of Harlem veterans are homeless, and thousands of Harlem apartments are boarded up. The authorities are handing out thousands of promises or excuses and pretty soon millions of snow flakes and sleet pellets will be falling!

A constant stream of vets come into the headquarters of United Negro and Allied Veterans of America at 2143 Seventh Ave., to seek aid on homes.

UNAVA wants the City Housing Authority to repair the city-owned boarded-up houses. Besides these the City can foreclose on scores of other houses that are tax delinquent for periods ranging from four to 15 years.

These fighting vets are calling on the trade unions, other vet groups, churches, civic and community organizations, social clubs and all others who want to see Harlem's vets get homes, to join them in a huge demonstration, Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 p.m. at 128 Street and Eighth Ave.



UNAVA in Action: Until UNAVA helped Johnnie Felton, shown below right, talking to service director Catherine Overton, he and his mother lived in a condemned building. At lower left, post adjutant George Douglas draws up a telegram with Hesketh Mignot, demanding the lynchers of vet John C. Jones, in Louisiana, be tried for murder. Upper left, State Commander Oliver Martin, combat vet of the 92nd Division, in Italy, is on the phone. At upper right, he is speaking with Walter Garland, veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and a World War II officer.

—Daily Worker Photos by Peter

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Dear UNAVA: Please VETS WRITE HEARTBREAKING LETTERS

The plight of homeless veterans is revealed in more letters that keep coming in to the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America. Following are two of these letters:

New York.

Dear Sir:

I am a veteran home since last November and am living with my mother. Since coming home I have been able to find a job, but my mother's apartment is overcrowded. In the apartment, besides my wife and children, are my sister, her daughter and my brother and his three sons.

I will be very grateful to all concerned if you will be able to help me with this housing problem.

Yours sincerely,

New York City.

Gentlemen:

I know the applicants for apartments are only to fill out the form, but I take it upon myself to write

these few lines so as to help you to understand the importance of my having an apartment. The apartment I now occupy has four rooms, semi-private. I have two veterans' families occupying one room each. One of the families has three children and two grown-ups. The other has one baby and two grown-ups. My husband and I have the other room with one baby. The kitchen we all use together.

If there is any chance I wish we could have one. I have a chronic heart and with the children and the top floor I beg for a chance for life. My husband is a veteran also, and is now an employee at the Veterans Hospital.

When my term comes up for discussion I beg you all to consider my case. If it is possible I ask for an apartment no higher than the second floor. Please, gentlemen, give us a chance.

Yours sincerely,
Carolyn Holman.

GOP OILS THE WHEELS FOR ANTI-LABOR LEGISLATION

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Here is a preview of what the GOP has in store for labor, with the opening of the 80th Congress.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va) has called on the government to start legal action against every local official of the AFL United Mine workers that would put them in jail and Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-Mich) has proposed a bill that would suspend the Wagner Act during a strike at the employer's request.

Byrd also urged Attorney General Tom Clark and Interior Secretary J. A. Krug to impound all union money, including the welfare fund. He asked the cabinet members to urge President Truman to convene a special session of Congress immediately "to pass what further legislation may be necessary."

It was on Byrd's request last Spring that Truman called a joint

session of Congress during the railroad strike, where the President introduced his strikebreaking slave-labor bill.

Hoffman's bill, prepared for either a special or regular session, would empower state and federal courts to supersede all laws, including other court orders, in breaking "slow-downs, work stoppages, walkouts or strikes" which affect "interstate commerce, the public health, safety or welfare."

Action could be initiated by any employer or public official, Hoffman's bill provides, and be submitted to a jury. If the jury favored the employer's complaint it would be the duty of court officials "to declare the National Labor Relations Act and all orders of any government agency and decrees of any court affecting such activity (work stoppage) suspended" until a settlement or resumption of work (by virtue of a smashed union).

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NEW YORK

Tenants Don Gloves for Rent Battle

By Max Gordon

A squad of 10 members of the Tompkins Square Consumer-Tenant Council yesterday started the job of organizing their neighborhood on Manhattan's lower east side, to resist rent increases. They tackled the houses in one entire block. The Council, headquarters are at Ave. B and Sixth St., decided to get going after some 700 people in the area had asked its members for advice on how to fight rent increases and the lack of proper services.

It chose the block on Eighth St., between Avenues B and C, because it found that nearly a third of the people who had asked for help lived there. When the job is done there, it will go on to other blocks in the neighborhood.

RENT PETITIONS

The Council is also setting up tables in the street, despite the cold weather, every Sunday morning with petitions to President Truman and to Reconversion Director John R. Steelman insisting on no tampering with rent control.

Contacts made in collecting these petitions are the basis for organizing more houses.

In organizing the houses, the Council members are getting the tenants to send wires to Truman and Steelman against rent hikes, to sign pledges that they will come to the Council for help as soon as attempts are made to raise rents, and to set up house committees to handle all the grievances and complaints with the help of the Council.

The Council has set up a committee to handle all these grievances and to give legal help to tenants in their fight both against rent increases and for better service. The committee is headed by Katherine Flynn.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The Council, whose chairman is Larry Jacobs, is also taking part in the organization of a Peoples' Congress for the entire lower east side, which is to gather on January 5, the day before the new Congress opens in Washington.

The central problem before the Peoples' Congress, whose original sponsors include a dozen consumer and civic organizations from 40 St. to the Battery, east of Fifth Ave., will be the fight to keep rents from rising and landlords from making things tough for the tenants.

The sponsors of the Congress have received tentative agreement from Rep. Arthur Klein and other leading political figures to join in organizing it. The Congress call urges all groups to:

- 1—Organize tenants and get them to pledge not to pay rent increases.
- 2—Get tenants to come to the various consumer organizations, the American Labor Party and other participating groups for help in fighting grievances and in holding up rent increases.

LAWYERS' COMMITTEES

The ALP has set up a committee of lawyers to help with legal advice and is preparing a pamphlet dealing with the problem of rent control and tenants' rights.

The call invites trade unions in the area, veterans' groups fraternal groups to take part in the Congress.

Sponsors of the Congress, besides the Tompkins Square Council, include the Anti-Inflation Committee of the Lower East Side, the First

Ave. Consumers Council, the Stuyvesant Consumers Council, the Church of All Nations, the local ALP, and other groups. Leaders of two American Veterans Committee posts have joined unofficially and expect to get their posts to join the Congress formally.

Vets Picket B'klyn Landlord

The Veterans Committee of the American Labor Party's 23rd A.D. Club yesterday picketed an apartment house at 89 Herzl St. where the landlord refuses to rent an empty apartment.

Several score pickets marched in front of the house, and passerby stopped at a table to sign petitions to President Truman demanding that he not give in to the removal of rent controls or agree to rent hikes.

The landlord is keeping the apartment vacant because he wants a buyer for the house, and is offering the empty apartment to the buyer.

Housing Council Urges Control

"Hold fast to remaining controls on housing construction to retain any possibility of supplying homes to our veterans," President Truman was urged yesterday by the Citizens' Housing Council of New York.

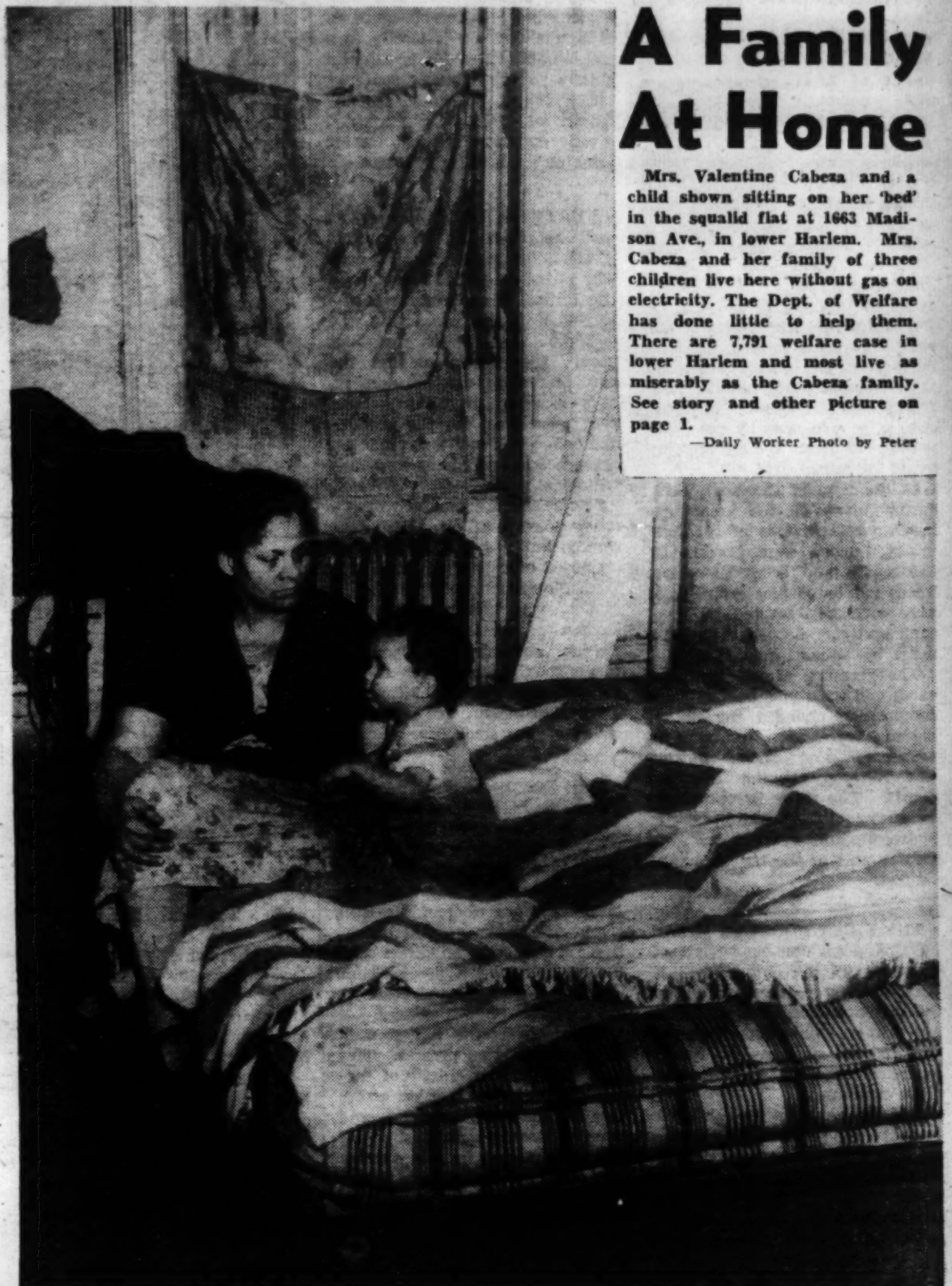
In a telegram sent simultaneously to Reconversion Director Steelman, OPA chief Porter and National Housing Expediter Wyatt, the Council asserted that "with price controls on building materials removed, it is essential that remaining limitations be retained to assure homes at reasonable prices to veterans and others in such great need today."

In a statement announcing its recommendations, the CHC pointed out an acceptance of the demand of organized real estate for a rental increase of 15 percent, or any arbitrary increase, and removal of limitations on rents and sale prices of new houses would not only upset the whole veterans emergency housing program but also would have serious effects on the general economy of the country.

It urged the continuance of present rent controls, suggesting at the same time that OPA set up machinery to administer hardship cases more equitably than in the past.

ALP Gets 2,000 Signers Against Rent Hikes

The American Labor Party of Washington Heights was out on the street corners yesterday with petitions protesting rent increases. In a few hours 2,000 such signatures were secured.



A Family At Home

Mrs. Valentine Cabeza and a child shown sitting on her 'bed' in the squalid flat at 1663 Madison Ave., in lower Harlem. Mrs. Cabeza and her family of three children live here without gas or electricity. The Dept. of Welfare has done little to help them. There are 7,791 welfare case in lower Harlem and most live as miserably as the Cabeza family. See story and other picture on page 1.

—Daily Worker Photo by Peter

Four Housing Measures to Come Before City Council Tomorrow

Councilman Eugene P. Connolly will introduce four resolutions in the City Council tomorrow (Tuesday), calling for rent control and housing. The resolutions will ask retention of OPA rent control and present ceilings, for a special session of the State legislature to amend the rent law to keep rents

at their present level, for amendment of the State commercial rent law, and for the building of 200,000 housing units by the New York City Housing Authority.

Connolly said the resolutions represented the position of the American Labor Party on rent and housing. The resolution for retention of OPA control is addressed

to President Truman, while the resolution on state rents is addressed to Gov. Dewey and calls on him, as the "titular leader" of the Republican party to fulfill "the

pledges he and his party made to safeguard the people's rent," and that he call on the Republican members of Congress to preserve present rent levels.

Tenants Band for Action to Save Rents

The tenants of 69 W. 99 St., Manhattan, held a meeting Friday night where they signed petitions to President Truman and Gov. Dewey, urging them to maintain national rent controls and put real power and effectiveness into the State Rent Control Law.

Earle Jones, chairman of the meeting, declared: "So far as we know, this is the first tenants' meeting of its kind in New York City. We hope our house will serve as a model for hundreds of homes in the city, and hundreds of thousands in the nation!"



CONNOLLY

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SCIENTIFIC STORY OF COAL

By Peter Stone

THE NATIONAL SOFT COAL strike turns the spotlight on the importance of coal to the nation's economy. It took millions of years to form coal, and yet this is the product which is basic for all modern industry. When burned it gives out remarkable quantities of heat, which may be used as such, or turned into mechanical or electrical energy. It is also the storehouse of valuable chemical products, such as dyes, drugs, explosives, etc.

Coal is actually the fossilized remains of vegetable matter that has lain embedded in the rocks for millions of years. During the period when most of the earth's coal was formed, the land surface of our planet abounded with luxuriant vegetation. The plants and trees were of large size, as is evidenced by the great number of fossil species remains found in mined coal.

As the level of the earth sank during many of the great upheavals, vast portions of the luxuriant jungles were flooded by the oceans and became swamps. These inundated plants and trees were gradually covered by mud, sand and clay deposited as sediment by streams and rivers.

The pressure of the overlying earth and rock, plus bacterial decomposition changed the waterlogged vegetation. Marsh gas (methane) and carbon dioxide was released by the decaying plants. The plant tissues which were original composed of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, lost the greater part of the first two substances.

THE FIRST PRODUCT yielded by this decay or conversion of vegetable matter into coal, is peat. This is produced mainly by the decomposition of mosses and bog plants, which have undergone partial change, but retain some evidence of the original plant structure.

Peat is actually an arrested type of coal formation. It serves as a fuel in many countries in which coal is not as plentiful as in the United States. Our largest peat deposit is in Minnesota and covers nearly 4,000 square miles. The substance burns freely when dry and makes a hot fire. It is easily ignited, but much lower in heating value per pound than coal.

The next step in the coal-formation process is the substance lignite. This is a soft-brown coal which deteriorates rapidly when exposed to the air. It is more compact and lustrous than peat, but still retains impressions and remains of the

original plant structure.

North Dakota, Montana and Texas mine considerable amounts of lignite and use it locally to a considerable extent. It is valuable chiefly for its gaseous contents, but it cannot be stored for any length of time or transported great distance without losing some of its heating qualities.

FURTHER LOSS of oxygen and hydrogen in the process yields bituminous or soft coal. The strike of 400,000 members of the United Mine Workers in the soft-coal mines is causing the editorial anguish in the kept press. Bituminous coal has the most extensive use in industry. It is mined in about thirty states and is excellent for the production of coke, coal-tar products, firing boilers and kilns and metallurgical work.

Soft coal is a comparative newcomer to civilization. Historical records indicate that it was first employed only as far back as 300 B. C. Pliny mentions it in 50 A. D. and it was known during the Roman occupation of England. British smelters employed it, much to the annoyance of the royalty, causing Queen Eleanor to leave Nottingham Castle on account of the smoke.

THE LORDS of the land made known their displeasure to coal in a law passed in 1307. They decreed "that whereas an intolerable stench diffuses itself in the neighborhood and infects the air, in consequence whereof the King commands the mayors and sheriffs of London, Middlesex and Surrey, to make a proclamation that all persons should cease to use coal."

Anthracite is the last step in the coal-formation process. This hard coal consists chiefly of carbon, has a high ignition point, does not burn with a flame, and gives an intense heat. Most of the anthracite found in this country is located in Pennsylvania. Because of its trifling amount of volatile matter, hard coal is especially useful in domestic heating.

The scientific story of coal is the development of a process from luxuriant vegetation into anthracite. Coal has become the world's chief source of power today, a power greater than that from oil, and water. Certainly the men who wrest this basic component of our civilization from the bowels of the earth deserve decent wages and working conditions.



Lamp Tender: Joseph Barr checks the lamps turned in by the last shift of miners before the coal strike took effect at the Hammarville mine near Pittsburgh, Pa.



"... And now we bring you an un-biased commentary on the Communist-inspired coal strike."

ECONOMIC ISSUES

Why Southern Labor Gets Less

By Labor Research Assn.

A TEXTILE worker in the South was comparing his week's earnings with the cost of living and the cost of dying. "If I can save 10 cents a week," he said, "and if I can keep on working for 25 years, then I'll have saved enough to bury me."

For years, southern manufacturers have tried to lure northern capital with the bait of lower labor costs. They have tried to justify paying lower wages by the baseless claim that living costs are lower than in the North.

The southern wage differential is a threat to labor standards in other parts of the country. But the unions have shown that it can be eliminated. In coal mining and in the oil and aircraft industries it was practically ended during the war, and the union in the pulp and paper industry claims its minimum scale in the south is equal to that in other regions. Since 1944, the basic wage rates for train and engine service workers on the railroads have been uniform throughout the United States.

But in most leading southern industries the differential still prevails. This is clearly shown in a detailed, 100-page report on Labor in the South by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (October, 1946). This whole report should be a big help to the unions engaged in the southern organizing campaign.

COTTON TEXTILE WEAVERS in the South, for example, average less than a third as much in straight-time hourly earnings as weavers in the North. Southern furniture workers get about a third less than northern furniture workers, while laundry workers get less than half as much.

"Comparative lack of unionization" is one of the chief reasons given by the BLS study in accounting for the low-wage level of the South. "The extension of unionization and the raising of the legal minimum wage" contribute toward a higher wage level.

A large supply of unskilled labor, mainly from the farms, has competed for jobs in relatively few industries. If more workers have to look for industrial jobs, there will be a "strong downward pull on the southern wage level."

Industry in the South has been largely decentralized and there has been only a limited degree of protective labor legislation by

the states. All these factors together have helped to keep down the wage level.

BUT THE EMPLOYERS' distorted claim that living costs are lower in southern states has never justified the lower pay. The National Industrial Conference Board, employers' research agency, showed in earlier studies that the total cost of living was actually higher in South Carolina than in Massachusetts textile centers.

Now comes the BLS study of labor in the South to show that prices have risen faster in most southern cities than in urban centers elsewhere.

Between the outbreak of World War II (August, 1939) and June, 1946, the average rise in consumer prices was 35.2 percent for all large cities of the United States. But in seven of the 10 large southern cities the rise was greater—ranging up to 41.6 percent. In Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., prices have risen more than in any other city surveyed.

In 12 smaller southern cities, prices during the war period advanced more rapidly than the national average. Food, most important item in a worker's budget, showed a much higher increase in most southern cities than the national average. While the average rise was 38 percent, the rise in six southern cities was over 60 percent and in some cities over 70 percent.

TO MEET THESE HIGHER COSTS and gain better living standards, southern workers must have wage increases, and union organization is the lever that can jack up wages, as the BLS admits. The CIO organizing campaign was responsible for the 8-cent hourly wage rise which was granted by the Georgia cotton textile industry last summer.

Worth Repeating

"The fascists are rummaging through the entire history of every nation so as to be able to pose as the heirs and continuators of all that was exalted and heroic in its past, while all that was degrading or offensive to the national sentiments of the people they make use of as weapons against the enemies of fascism. The task of educating the workers and all toilers in the spirit of proletarian internationalism is one of the fundamental tasks of every Communist Party. But whoever thinks that this permits him, or even compels him, to sneer at all the national sentiments of the broad toiling masses is far from genuine Bolshevism and has understood nothing of the teachings of Lenin and Stalin on the national question."—George Dimitroff, *United Front Against Fascism*, pp. 77-78, New Century Publishers.

Balkans Have Free Elections Despite 'Times'

THE TIMES correspondent John MacCormack cables from Vienna that victory for the democratic bloc, including the Communists in Romania, was inevitable "with the Soviet Army at hand..." The implication is that their army interfered in the election. But then he notes that Soviet troops were also in Austria and Hungary but "in neither country did the occupying forces make the slightest attempt to interfere with voting..." In Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia the Communists and democratic bloc were also victorious but MacCormack reports that Soviet troops had left those countries. And citing no other evidence about Romania, MacCormack's own testimony proves that all the Balkan countries had free elections for the first time in history.

Raymond Daniell cables from London there is a sizable group in the British Labor Party "that believes Socialist Britain should have a Socialist foreign policy. These are the people who feel the Labor Government, in pursuing the policies the Tories established and Bevin is following, has betrayed them."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Joseph and Stewart Alsop threaten labor with a "wave of anti-labor legislation." This, they say, because "the program of wage rises decided upon at the CIO convention makes another serious strike unavoidable, if acted upon." Representing the Big Money viewpoint, another solution doesn't occur to the Alsops—namely, that labor receive wage rises to meet the inflation of living costs.

William L. Shirer rebukes the press for taking advertisements whitewashing Franco's "obscene butcheries and terrible terror of his fascist regime." He replies to their contention that Franco didn't support Hitler and Mussolini in the war by citing State Department documents which prove the Franco-Hitler-Mussolini collaboration.

PM's editorial by I. F. Stone says "there are some industries—coal mining is one of them—in which the only possibility of efficient production is through nationalization..." He charges John L. Lewis "remains a Republican, with all a Republican's prejudices against governmental control, with less public ownership."

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN'S Karl H. Von Wiegand weeps for the Nazis. He complains about the use of German prisoners to rebuild what they ravaged. Then he admits that for every such measure the Russians or French desire they can always point to agreements reached at Yalta and Potsdam. Or, he says, they point to documents bearing the signatures of Eisenhower, Montgomery, Zhukov and Koenig. What gripes Hearst is that America was on the same side as the Soviet Union, not with Hitler.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East
13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin
4-7854. Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
Morris Childs
Milton Howard
Alan Max
Rob F. Hall
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Editor
Associate Editor
Managing Editor
Washington Editor
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$3.75	\$6.75	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER	\$6.00	5.75	10.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
DAILY WORKER	\$3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50

Registered as second class letter May 8, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under
the Act of March 3, 1879.

The Old Shell Game

THERE are laws in politics as there are in physics. In physics we learn, and our daily life proves it, that a hunk of iron will sink in water.

In politics we learn, and our daily life proves it, that whenever the reactionary minority which owns the banks and factories and picks the country's pockets is ready to crack down on democracy, it starts a "red scare."

Once we saw a movie where a crook and murderer turned on the radio good and loud so that the cops would not hear his pistol shots. The loud radio noise was the exact equivalent of the "red scare." It was the cover-up for a crime.

The little fink—we mean Louis Budenz—who decided that he would escape the attacks of the red-baiters who were getting ready to crack down on labor by joining with them in the Rankin Committee to drum up a "red scare," is covering up for a crime.

Some idea of what crime is can be gleaned from the dismissal of the whole gang and caboodle of ill-smelling American fascists two days ago by a federal court. Among the defendants set free to do their dirty work against American democratic liberties were the anti-Semites like Joe McWilliams, Mrs. Dilling, such Hitler lovers as Lawrence Dennis, George Viereck, Wilhelm Kunze and many others.

At the same time as this, Budenz was acting as a stooge for the Rankin outfit, dutifully saying "yes" to all their stupid and bogeyman falsehoods. He could not and cannot produce a single item of proof, evidence or fact out of his alleged "orders" and "secret instructions."

But the Budenz slanders are aimed at starting a persecution of the Communist Party and of all American liberals, making America safe for Joe McWilliams and Coughlinism. Anyone who has the honesty and courage to stand up for progress, for labor and for peace is marked as a target by the Budenz-Rankin bulldozers.

This time they picked on Eugene Dennis, Communist Party secretary. Last week they picked on the noted Harvard scientist Harlow Shapley for his progressive political thinking and activities.

The red-baiters vary the technique of their crime. Sometimes they start with a Communist and end up by gagging everybody else. Sometimes they start with a liberal and move on the Communists.

But in the end it is American democracy itself which they are after.

In the end, their noise is a cover-up for just such a crime as the freeing of the American Nazis and the encouragement of such elements in the population.

The seditionists who ranted for Hitlerism on the ground of "fighting communism" have the same mentality as a Rankin or a Budenz. Can you imagine what America will be like if these people dominate its political life, as they threaten to do under cover of "fighting communism"?

A Budenz is willing to lie about America's liberals and progressives so long as he can personally profit thereby and buy himself immunity for his one-time indictments of American capitalism and reaction.

He is willing to serve Hearst, Coughlinism and the employers. He is cooperating to turn loose the dogs of anti-Semitism, lynch hatred and democracy smashing fanaticism of the American Nazi.

All professional red-baiters are like that. They cover up for the advance of democracy's foes.

At this moment, the effort to smash the miners' union, to halt the wage demands of labor requires a "red scare," just as the effort to crack down on labor and liberals requires it.

Just watch, as soon as the people begin to resist rent increases, they'll pull a "red scare," and Louis Budenz or some other fink will dish up some more trash out of his imagination.

It is not only the Communists who are menaced by the coarse dishonesty of the Budenzes. It is the rest of America's plain people who are being betrayed by such as he into the hands of the Joe McWilliams', the Coughlinites and Hearsts.

EVERYBODY'S FIGHT



Letters From Our Readers

Boost the Paper
The Jimmy Higgins Way
Buffalo, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The main way to improve circulation of the Daily Worker is the Jimmy Higgins way. That means that house to house work has to be done more and more every day in the year. The second job is that of Party members who work in the shops who can sell the DW to their co-workers.

Big Business which is trying to break the unions will not be able to do it if we American progressives do not retreat.

We must fight reaction and fascism with our press and every other means. And the Party members themselves need more education in Marxism-Leninism.
S. TRIPLIN.

A Popular Paper Is the Goal

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

The goal of the Sunday and Daily Worker should be to become a popular newspaper. Therefore, language must always be on a level understandable by the corner hash-slinger and content should interest him.

We must take people as they are, not as we would like them to be. The average level of education is high school or less and the most pressing problem is earning a living. Also, most people are suspicious and distrustful after years of being lied to. So they can only be convinced by concrete cases, not with theoretical discussions.
S. S.

Proposal to Boost DW Circulation

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

In connection with your request for suggestions to aid the DW circulation, may I propose a series of articles illustrating juvenile delinquency and stressing the fallacy of the "free enterprise" philosophy.

These articles could be written daily in a very dramatic manner, similar to radio dramatizations. This would help circulation and also increase the popular knowledge of socialism and its benefits.
G. WHYTE

WASHINGTON NOTES

MINERS GAIN SYMPATHY

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.

THERE ARE STRAWS in the wind which indicate that public opinion will not be so hostile to the strike of the coal miners as President Truman and his advisors have expected.

Riding to work on a Washington bus the other morning, I overheard a conversation which constituted, for me, a pleasant surprise. To the anti-labor Senator Ball, or to the industrialists of the NAM, it would have been a rude awakening.



Seated next to me were two women, one young, the other middle aged. Both of them, it developed from their conversation, were salesladies in one of the city's big department stores.

"So the coal miners are on strike," observed the young one, glancing at the headlines in the morning's Times Herald.

"Yes," said the elder, "and can you blame them with prices up the way they are!"

The young one mumbled something about wages.

"Wages are good, now, but how can any one buy food and clothes at these prices?"

"Did you hear there's going to be a department store strike before Christmas?" asked the young one.

"Yes, and I hope there is," replied the elder. "We just can't live the way things are."

WHEN THEY LEFT the bus, a man with a veterans' discharge button in his lapel and his girl companion took up the subject. She had evidently been listening as intently as I to the department store employees. She related the conversation for the man's benefit.

"A department store strike just before Christmas," he said, and chuckled. "That will serve the department store owners right. Do you know what I had to pay for this shirt?"

THE ENTIRE INCIDENT is especially significant because this is Washington, not Pittsburgh or Detroit or Chicago where indus-

trial workers make up a large part of the population. The majority of this city's residents are government workers or employees in service industries catering to their needs.

The trend of public opinion here, at least on labor-management issues, is in the direction of the conservative. As the noted Ledbelly said in one of his old songs, "Washington is a bourgeois town."

IF THE RANDOM bus passenger in this city is sympathetic to the coal miners, despite the hysterical ranting of the press, I can well imagine that in the industrial centers of our nation, support for the coal miners must be increasingly solid. If this is true, it already represents a shift from some of the blind anti-labor hostility built up among the middle classes by the propaganda organs of the NAM, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and the Republican high command.

The reason for the changing direction of public opinion, of course, lies in the soaring cost of living. In a recent article I pointed out that the 1941 food dollar has shrunk to 42 cents, and that the value of the dollar for cost of living items was now less than 67 cents. If the lid is lifted on rents, a threat which is troubling millions, lots of families will be forced to cut down on their food to pay the landlord.

I believe that the braintrusters of big business, the men who map strategy for the corporations, may at some future date conclude that Wall Street over-reached itself in the fall and winter of 1946. By hoarding sleazy goods, creating artificial shortages, destroying price control and then grabbing at enormous profits, big business has exposed its greed and aroused the anger of the people. The consumers' refusal to buy cheap goods at high prices which worries retailers and foreshadows the coming depression, is one sign. The growing sympathy for labor's wage demands is another.

Talmadge's Son Blows Horn For KKK at Atlanta Meet

By Jim Paris

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—Herman Talmadge, son, gubernatorial campaign manager and right-hand man of Governor-elect Eugene Talmadge, was the featured speaker at an affair held by the Ku Klux Klan in the Atlanta Municipal Auditorium Monday evening, Nov. 18, honoring the birthday of Dr. Samuel Green, Grand Dragon of the KKK.

About 2,000 Klansmen were present. Klansmen were stationed at the entrances to the auditorium, and each person attending the affair gave the password, "Save America," before entering.

Herman Talmadge, who in his speech paid tribute to the strength and support of the Klan which aided greatly in the election of his father as governor, was introduced as a famous son of a famous father who is willing to fight for the preservation of our American traditions against the foreigners, the Communists, the Negroes, the Jews and the Catholics.

The younger Talmadge, a veteran, praised organizations like the Klan and the American Legion as the kind of organization which will save America for Americans. He stressed the hazard involved in allowing Negroes to vote in Georgia as they were ignorant and uneducated and could be dominated by any tricky and cunning race.

He mentioned the large Negro votes overwhelmingly in favor of

New Haven Aldermen Back Bilbo Ouster

NEW HAVEN.—The New Haven Board of Aldermen, at their regular monthly meeting passed a resolution supporting the national move to oust Bilbo from the U.S. Senate. Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to both Connecticut Senators and Congressmen.

The resolution emphasized the fact of the open admission by Bilbo of being a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Action on a local FEPC was also started by the board.

Helen Mankin against James Davis (a pro-Talmadge man) in the race for Congress. He praised Grand Dragon Green for his untiringly diligent and creative work. He reassured the audience his father was feeling much better and after sufficient rest would be out of the hospital. He denied the report given by Drew Pearson that his father was suffering from cancer of the stomach.

Dr. Green was given a new DeSoto automobile as a birthday present from the Klan. Money for the car had been collected at various previous meetings. The car was presented by Cliff Vittur and driven into the auditorium hall by police-

man "shotgun" Johnson.

The evening had opened with a barbecue and after everyone had eaten, they filed into the main hall where the speakers took over. A number of cards signed by the Association of Georgia Klans was passed out and also a number of small labels carrying the slogan, "Yesterday, today and forever" under the picture of a white-sheeted figure carrying a burning cross on a white horse. These labels had muckage on the backside which could be moistened and easily plastered up on stores, doors, etc.

The following mornings, many downtown stores and windows were pasted with these labels.

EISLER ESCAPES THE NAZIS

By Art Shields

(Article No. Two.)

HITLER'S AXE ALMOST got Gerhart Eisler, the German exile in Woodside, L. I., against whom the Hearst press has been raving.

"The Gestapo was closing in every day on the anti-Nazi internees in the Vichy Government's concentration camp at Vernet in South France, Eisler told the Daily Worker.

"With the help of the officials of Marshal Petain, the Gestapo men were compiling the records of each one of us day by day.

"And Gestapo men were visiting the camp."

Eisler and his bunkmate, Siegfried Redel, a former Communist Party deputy in the German Reichstag, had been wondering which would be taken first.

Then one day on March, 1941, a French guard came into the barracks and called, "Redel."

A blackshirted Gestapo man was behind him.

Redel's head was severed in Germany several days later.

A BREATHING SPELL

Meanwhile Eisler had gotten a brief breathing spell. The Cardenas Government of Mexico had included his name among a list of German anti-fascists it was inviting to the liberty-loving Latin American Republic. The anti-Fascist Refugee Committee of New York, headed by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, and other influential groups, were applying pressure also in every conceivable way.

Eisler was transferred to a Vichy camp near Marseilles.

The American consulate kept closing the exit door in his face.

A visa from the Mexican government was waiting, but that wasn't enough. No ship carried passengers from Marseilles to Mexico. Eisler and his fellow exiles would have to take a vessel to Martinique, a French colony, then transfer to New York, and to Mexico next.

But the consul wouldn't deliver the necessary American transit visa at first.

Eisler's time was running out. French authorities kept telling him they would have to send him back to Germany if he didn't get away.

PRESSURE INCREASED

And Germany definitely means death.

In this emergency the Cardenas government increased its pressure.

Dr. Barsky's organization and other anti-fascist groups did so too. And the pressure finally broke through.

The American visa was granted at last.

At this point it is well to spike a Hearst lie. In filling out his visa application papers in the American consulate Eisler did not deny he was a Communist. The question whether he was affiliated with the Communist, Socialist or other German political parties (name several), was not raised by the consul.

The records show that Eisler never signed any statement before any American consular or immigration authorities denying he was a Communist.

Eisler was on his way overseas in May to help in the world struggle against Hitler.

It was an exciting journey. His French ship was captured by a Dutch war vessel in the Caribbean, but he eventually landed here June 13.

REACHES N. Y.

Eisler couldn't get to Mexico, however. When he arrived in New York he found that a new federal law forbade any German or Austrian nationals to travel from the United States to Latin American lands.

Hitler was mopping up the remnants of the old royal armies in Greece and preparing for his invasion of the Soviet Union as Eisler began a new period of internment — in Ellis Island this time.

He was held there until August, when he was finally released under \$500 bonds. His alien's visa was changed to a visitor's visa eventually.

He was sick when released. A call bladder ailment, induced by bad food at Camp Vernet, had become acute. His life was saved by an emergency operation by Dr. Barsky. When he regained his strength he plunged into war work — as a fighter against the Nazis, with his pen, and as an air raid warden in Queens.

The story of his fight against the Nazis and other anti-war forces in America will be told in tomorrow's Daily Worker.



Many Tongues: As varied as the languages spoken at UN headquarters at Lake Success, N. Y., are the members of the permanent staff working for the organization. This group was photographed at the reception and information desk in the course of a regular working day.

AFLOAT AT LAKE SUCCESS...

By Helen Simon

Australian delegate Prof. K. H. Bailey had been holding forth on the virtues of Australian administration of New Guinea. You can't force natural processes, he explained to a subcommittee of the Trusteeship Committee, and the people of New Guinea are mostly still in the Stone Age. Finally Prof. Boris Stein asked impatiently: If they are still in the Stone Age after a quarter century of Australian administration, when — if Australia's demand for sole trusteeship is okayed — will they get to the Iron Age?

viet delegate—which brought the house down. Mrs. Roosevelt exchanged laughing whispers with her Soviet neighbor.

Congressmen Asked Stand on Lynch Bills

Public expression on federal anti-lynching legislation has been requested of all members of the 80th Congress by the American Crusade to End Lynching. It was announced yesterday by Immanuel Neumark, executive secretary.

The Crusade, sponsored by Paul Robeson, Albert Einstein, Bartley C. Crum, Rev. A. Powell Davies and more than 100 other prominent Americans, seeks to secure passage of federal legislation against lynching.

"The wave of brutality and violence against the Negro people in recent months," the letter states, "has reinforced the conviction of thinking Americans that a federal anti-lynching law is an immediate need of our nation. Lynch mobs have taken the lives of 41 Americans since the end of the war, and have threatened the well-being and security of countless others. This tragic state of affairs is wholly inconsistent with the democratic tradition of our land, and makes a mockery of our government's demands that other nations grant full and equal rights and protection to all their citizens."

At a meeting discussing the French-Soviet request for greater rights for the World Federation of Trade Unions on the Economic and Social Council, British delegate Percy Wels dramatically pulled out his union card, signed by none other than Arthur Deakin, president of the WFTU. Wels made the point that his opposition to WFTU's request did not mean he was anti-union. Quite the contrary. But WFTU vice-president Leon Jouhaux, in reply to a Soviet question, announced the WFTU request was cosponsored by the British trade unions.

A French interpreter started off his rapid-pace translation of remarks made by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at a meeting of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee. But he called her "La deleguee de l'URSS"—the So-

BROOKLYN COMMUNISTS

TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 8 P.M.

Attend your section membership meeting on ELECTION RESULTS

The Next Tasks of the Party in Brooklyn

Section	Meeting	Reporter
Crown Heights	1190 St. Johns	Wm. Norman
11th A.D.	1188 President St.	Alan Max
Fort Greene	Lenruth Hall, 444 Myrtle Ave.	Betty Gannett
Lower Williamsburg	Washington Palace, So. 9th and Driggs Ave.	Max Weiss
Brighton Beach	3200 Coney Island Ave. Community Center	Sam Baron
24th A.D.	Premier Palace	Bill Lawrence
Bedford-Stuyvesant	Open Door Community Center, 484 Franklin Ave.	Max Gordon
Brownsville	Community Center 376 Saratoga Ave.	Israel Amter
6th A.D.	Regina Mansion 601 Willoughby Ave.	Charles Lomah

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Attention
24th A.D. New Lots Section
(Brooklyn)
GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 8 P.M. Sharp
AT PREMIER PALACE
505 Sutter Ave.
BILL LAWRENCE
of the Daily Worker speaks on
Evaluation of the Elections and the Tasks Ahead

Attention
BEDFORD-STUYVESANT COMMUNISTS MEMBERSHIP MEETING
Tomorrow
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 8:30 P.M.
Open Door Community Center
482 Franklin Ave.
Analysis of 1946 Elections by
WILL SHERVINGTON
and
MAX GORDON

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's on notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Noon daily. For Sunday, Wednesday 4 p.m.; for Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

Tonight Manhattan

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HAVE you heard about the Gala Victory Dance ALP is having? We'll celebrate at Local 65 Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Pl., on Wednesday, Nov. 27, Thanksgiving Eve, beginning at 8:30 p.m. Subs \$1.50 (tax inc.). **GOLD,** Silver and Tungsten, Inc., stockholders, please come to the meeting which will be held in Beethoven Hall, at 210-14 E. 5th St., N.Y.C., on Saturday, Dec. 7, at 9 p.m. sharp.

Terror on the Nashville Highway

By Harry Raymond

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

When eight armed Tennessee law officers seized Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, last Monday night on the Nashville Highway, they were acting strictly within the pattern of earlier Maury County lynchings. Maury County law officers took part in:

1. The lynching of Henry Choate, 18-year-old Negro in the Columbia Tenn., Court-house on Nov. 11, 1927.

2. The hanging and castration of Cordie Cheek, 17-year-old Negro, outside of Columbia in November, 1933.

3. The attempted lynching of James Stephenson, 19-year-old Navy veteran, in Columbia on Feb. 25, 1946.

4. The attempted lynching of Roy Lee Johnson and B. Hogan, Negroes, in Mount Pleasant, 12 miles south of Columbia, Oct. 16, 1946.

I WAS RIDING in the front seat of the car beside Marshall, who was driving, when we were stopped by the eight armed men three-quarters of a mile north of Columbia shortly before 8 p.m. Monday.

Although Z. Alexander Looby, Maurice M. Weaver, the two other lawyers and I were ordered out of the car and held captives along with Marshall, it soon became clear Marshall was the man the officers wanted to "get."

When a search of the car failed to produce whisky, which a frame-up warrant charged we were illegally transporting in the dry county, the officers continued in an attempt to find a reason to hold Marshall.

We were stopped twice more. The next time the gunmen charged Marshall was driving without a license. Marshall produced his license. Finally they falsely charged the Negro lawyer was "driving while drunk."

THE COLUMBIA LYNCH PATTERN began to shape up when Deputy Sheriffs Malcom Gray and Curtis Lentz ordered Marshall into their car. Constable A. M. Butts, who signed the frame-up search warrant, and Constable T. I. Shaw pulled into the county car with Marshall and the deputy sheriffs. Looby, Weaver and I were told we could be on our way.

We watched Highway Patrolman W. E. Smith and another patrolman enter a state patrol car. Columbia policeman Richardson and another local cop entered another car.

It became clear the officers wanted to separate Marshall from the rest of us, take him off to where a mob would make a demonstration and pick him up as in earlier lynchings and lynch attempts. This became clearer when the county car turned off on a side dirt road to the west instead of taking the road directly south to Columbia.

Fearing a lynch attempt, we followed the county car. Not until the county officers saw they were followed did they turn off the dirt road and carry Marshall into Columbia.

There, in the office of Magistrate J. J. Pogue, the officers attempted to secure a warrant to remand Marshall to the county jail on the fake charge of "drunken driving." This also smelled of a lynch attempt. Persons marked for lynching on earlier occasions had been sent to the jail and later turned over to the mob.

THE FACT that Weaver and I entered the Magistrate's office with Marshall and the gunmen, demanding the Negro lawyer be examined for alcoholism and turned loose at once, broke up that phase of the plan. The county officers also knew Looby had gone to the Negro business district to spread the alarm.

The lynch attempt was completely smashed when Magistrate Pogue, hearing our loud protests, examined Marshall, declared him perfectly sober and ordered him released.

But danger of violence against Negroes and attorneys defending the remaining cases growing out of

the assault on the Columbia Negro community on Feb. 25, has not diminished.

Weaver and Looby must appear

in Maury County Court Dec. 2 to argue the appeal in the case of Lloyd Kennedy, sentenced to five years a half hour before we were

illegally held captive on the Nashville Highway.

The NAACP has demanded U. S. Attorney General launch criminal

prosecution against last Monday's raiders. If action is not taken no foes of the Ku Klux Klan will be safe in Maury County, Tenn.

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SPORTS

In this
cornerAbout Democracy in
the Rose Bowl

By Bill Mardo

IT'S TOO bad Blanchard and Davis won't be in the Rose Bowl. I'm quite sure they who've competed against Negroes on the gridiron and track have little in common with the Jimcrow moguls at West Point. Unlike most college teams in the North, Army hasn't a single Negro on its football team. That's no news, of course, and neither is I, for one, am glad Illinois will play in Pasadena. Because today the battle lines between progress and reaction are so sharply drawn. Because today, with the lynch-lovers on the loose again . . . it's vital that the lie be given to those criminals and their white supremacy bosses. The sports world, where more progress has been made against Jimcrow than in any other field, can and does a big job along those lines. And it's important for such symbols to be shoved down the "sore" throat of Bilbo whenever possible.

The eyes of America will be on the Rose Bowl come New Year's Day. And what an arena of democracy the Tournament of Roses will be. UCLA is the school of Jackie Robinson, Kenny Washington, Woody Strode. And Illinois is the representative of the Big Nine . . . long a Jimcrow buster on the gridiron. Just take a look at the top teams in that Conference. Negro gridders star on most of them. Michigan has Gene Derriote, Len Ford and Bob Mann, Ohio State has Ernie Parks, Dick Jackson and Stan Dixon, Iowa boasts the sensational halfback Emlen Tunnell, Indiana with its Mel Grohmes . . . Northwestern has Jim Holland.

And what of Illinois itself? The Rose Bowl bound champs list Buddy Young, Paul Patterson, Ike Owens . . . and Bert Piggott.

Piggott particularly stands out in my mind. Maybe it's because the substitute fullback had such a great afternoon against Northwestern in the Conference clincher two afternoons ago. . . . Or maybe it's because of the chat I had with Bert not so long ago when he was starring for the Tuskegee Army Air Field gridders. That was shortly before Bert was discharged and went back to Illinois.

Piggott is a soft-spoken, shy young man with friendly brown eyes and a warm, engaging smile. Born 26 years ago in the tiny Virginia town of Norge, his family migrated north to Hinsdale, Illinois when he was a kid of four. It was there that Bert attended grammar school and later Hinsdale Township High. He was the only Negro on the Hinsdale football squad.

And I recall in our conversation at the Polo Grounds last year, how Piggott felt about the question of Jimcrow. How he wished all phases of life would copy the fine democratic model established in most sports. "None of the other guys on the Hinsdale team paid any attention to my color—all of us played as one."

When I asked did he think the war furthered the fight against Jimcrow, Piggott answered quickly and simply. "I can feel inside of me that there's been a gain for the Negro people because of this war. I spoke to some guys at Tuskegee who had been in the mixed combat units in Europe, and they told me over there every man stood on his own ability, regardless of race, creed or color."

At the time we spoke, just one short month after Jackie Robinson had been signed by Rickey, Bert Piggott was already thinking of the need to crack Jimcrow in professional football, too. "That kind of discrimination is just plain stupid. I've played football with white boys for seven years, both at high school and at Illinois, and we all had a perfectly normal relationship. As a matter of fact, two Southern players at Illinois, Pat Humphreys from Texas and Tommy Riggs from West Virginia were quite close to me."

"Why, if a person honestly loves sports he just can't be a Jimcrower," Piggott said with firm conviction.

He had to rush away for a broadcast, but I remember how he fussed with his helmet a while before leaving, looked at me silently and then softly said, "Democracy is what Lincoln once said about government of the people, for the people and by the people."

"Well, the Negroes are part of those people that Lincoln was talking about."

That was Bert Piggott talking one year ago. Since then, Jackie Robinson has gone on to guarantee becoming the first Negro in big league baseball. Since then, Bert Piggott and Buddy Young and Paul Patterson and Ike Owens and their white teammates at Illinois have gone on to capture the Big Nine title.

And now they're going to the Rose Bowl. Just to prove a point, mister Bilbo.

NAT'S 'GREATEST' OFF FAST

The team that CUNY coach Nat Holman calls "potentially my greatest" got off to a good start Saturday night. Poor Upsala eagles never knew what hit them, as City ran up an 84-23 score before charitably calling a halt. It was the Beavers' most lopsided

victory since 1937.

City's Lionel Malamed sparked City with 18 points in the Upsala rout, and only three men of all the CCNY'ers in action failed to score.

Mebbe Holman wasn't kidding about that "my greatest" stuff.

Buddy Young's Comeback
Bodes Ill for UCLAns

Although the Western Conference won't officially invite its Rose Bowl foe from the Big Nine until the end of the week, there's little likelihood that any other team but Illinois will dash with UCLA in the biggest Bowl game of them all come New Year's Day.

Giants Nip
Steelers 7-0,
Clinch Title

By Lester Rodney

Bruising old-fashioned football was the order of the day as the New York Giants downed the Pittsburgh Steelers 7-0 yesterday at the Polo Grounds to clinch the Eastern Division title before 45,347 fans.

The game was completely dominated by the crashing Giant defense, Pittsburgh passing midfield only twice. The Giants, showing a much more diversified attack than the visitors, scored the lone touchdown of the game midway in the second quarter. Frank Filchok ran and passed the Giants from midfield to a first down on the four-yard line. Bill Paschal cracked over right guard for the score and Ken Strong converted.

The game was marked by rough tackling and excessive penalties, the Giants twice being penalized for unnecessary roughness. Bill Dudley, league-leading ground gainer, was practically the whole offense for the losers.

Pittsburgh's best chance came at the start of the second half. After Strong kicked off into the end zone, Dudley ran 20 around end to his own 40 and then passed to Campagno on the Giant 37. Condit fumbled on the next play when hit by a swarm of Giants and Dixie Lee Howell recovered to end the threat.

A brilliant 60-yard run for a touchdown by Howie Livingston on a T-formation lateral was nullified in the third quarter by a Giant offside. The game ended with the Giants deep in Pittsburgh territory, killing the clock.

The defensive nature of the game was illustrated by the total yardage which was 153 for the Giants by land and in air—and 139 for the Steelers. Pittsburgh made ten first downs to the Giants' nine, most of these coming deep in their own territory.

Before the game Ken Strong, 20-year veteran of professional football, was honored

But the big story today is the spectacular manner in which Buddy Young finally found himself in time for Illinois' most important game of the season. Considerably shackled throughout the fall campaign, the great Negro scatback really came back all the way against Northwestern. Young set up two Illinois tallies with some of the breathtaking footwork that has caused many experts to rate him the greatest running threat since Red Grange—and if anyone else on the Illinois shared the spotlight with him against Northwestern, it was the Negro substitute fullback Bert Piggott. Between Young and Piggott, the Wildcats had no chance whatsoever. Young set up the first Illinois tally by taking the ball on the midfield marker and tight-roping his way 33-yards down the sidelines. On the next play he lateraled to Julie Rykovich who tossed a forward to Bill Huber who fell across the goal-line. After an exchange of punts with Illinois gaining possession on its own 34, Young acted as one-man convoy for Art Duffelmeier and came through with a stunning block on the five-yard line to remove the last threat from the path of Duffelmeier. In the final period the fleet-footed Young brought the crowd to its feet with an awesome punt return to bring the ball to the Illinois 48-yard line. From there Bert Piggott started carrying the mail and finally smashed over from the two-yard marker.

UCLA didn't have too easy a time of it against USC, but played conservative ball in the mud, waited for the breaks, got them and racked up two touchdowns by recovering Trojan fumbles.

Notre Dame turned on a devastating display of power in rocking Tulane 40-0.

Yale wound up a terrific season with its last-half win over an inspired and mighty rough Harvard crew.

Michigan concluded its campaign with its greatest burst of power yet in drowning Ohio State 58-6.

Certainly one of the biggest upsets of the day was Boston College's triumph over mighty Alabama.

So. Bowl
Tilts Not
Settled

Absolutely nothing was settled in narrowing the field of eligibles for the other big bowl games, however, as powerhouse teams in the south kept on rolling to impressive triumphs that left a number of them ready, willing and anxious to be invited.

Georgia and Georgia Tech battle each other next Saturday with the winner expected to get a Sugar Bowl bid, had little difficulty subduing "tune-up" opponents.

North Carolina beat Duke, to clinch the Southern Conference title with an overall season record of seven victories, a defeat and a tie. The Southern Conference champion usually is held in high regard by promoters of the Orange Bowl game at Miami.

Mississippi State trimmed its ancient rival, Mississippi, for the right to hold the traditional "golden egg" in its trophy room until the teams meet again next year.

Tennessee, another Southeastern Conference team that likes to go for holiday traveling, ran its record for the campaign to eight victories and a defeat by beating Kentucky, 7 to 0 in a bitterly fought traditional game.

The Southwest Conference had a muddle on its hands as Rice topped Texas Christian, 13 to 0 and was in a position to tie Arkansas by winning its finale next week against last place Baylor. The winner of the Southwest race is committed to play in the Cotton Bowl game at Dallas, Tex., and Conference officials will have to iron out that situation if the race ends in a tie.

The big six conference race was in a similar mixup. Oklahoma topped Nebraska, 27 to 6, to clinch a tie for the title. The co-winner will be Kansas or Missouri, depending on which team wins their traditional Thanksgiving battle.

St. John's Has Savvy, Speed

(This is the final of a series on 1946-47 local college basketball teams.)

Joe Lapchick, beginning his 11th year of coaching at St. John's University, has another title contender. On a 14-man squad there are seven holdovers, including Harry Boykoff; five bright looking freshmen, one transferee and a most welcome returning war veteran—Dick McGuire.

As a freshman at St. John's, McGuire won the Lt. Haggerty Memorial Trophy as the outstanding college player in the Metropolitan District for 1943-44.

Lapchick is certain, however, that the highly regarded McGuire will be fit and ready for the season's opener.

McGuire is expected to play on a first five comprised of veterans Frank Frascella, Len Doctor and Boykoff and a freshman hopeful, Gerald Calabrese of Cliffside, N. J. Boykoff, the 6-foot-9 ace whose 339 points last year set a new scoring

record for the Indians, reported somewhat out of shape. At 235 pounds, he must shed some 15 pounds to get down to his best playing weight.

Frascella, with 213 points, was another heavy scorer for St. John's last year and is being counted on again to chip in with some timely goals. Doctor's main forte is back court play and defense.

Calabrese, the lone total newcomer, was a New Jersey All-State All-Scholastic selection. He is 21 years old, 5-foot-11 in height. He's a good scorer and rather fast.

The transferee is Frank Sebest, another Cliffside, N. J., native, who played at Temple before a 32-month hitch in Uncle Sam's Navy.

For reserve talent, Lapchick will be able to call on Larry Jacobson, Frank Plantamura, Ken Pressman and Archie Oldham, lettermen, and Dan Buckley, Jack Dalton, Ed Redding and Jim Weston, all freshmen who played in the service.

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BOOKS — FILMS — THE ARTS



JOSEPH SZIGETI, distinguished violinist, will present his season's only New York recital at Carnegie Hall, tonight, Monday, at 8:30, when his program will include works of Beethoven, Bach, Busoni, Stravinsky.

Alex North's Witty Score For Goodman's Clarinet

By Murray Chase

The four works played in the "Music by Veterans" half of the City Symphony concert this week varied considerably in freshness of idea and skill in treatment.

Two of the compositions deal with avowedly serious subjects. Vladimir Dukelsky's *Ode to the Milky Way* represents the "unspoken thoughts of a man stretched on a transport and looking up at the Milky Way"; Samuel Barber's *Essay No. 2* is "music of disenchantment," according to the notes supplied by the composers. Both were skillfully written but failed to achieve any profundity or sustained serious mood.

Benny Goodman seemed to get a real "kick" out of his starring role in Alex North's *Revue for Clarinet and Orchestra*. The themes were fresh and the treatment original and skillful. It may have been the influence of Mr. North's reputation as a writer of scores for documentary film, but this listener felt a constant urge to look up at a non-existent screen to see what was going on. Lest this be taken as criticism we hasten to supply the composer's own explanation, "it reflects elements of theatrical entertainment in which recent and current events pass in review."

The *Revue* was commissioned by Goodman, and we look for repetitions of its witty score.

Brailowsky continues his six recitals "comprising the life of Frederic Chopin." There are few performers who can help a single composer hold the stage effectively for two hours. Mr. Brailowsky came within a few minutes of this achievement in his second recital of this series last week. Although both performer and composer emerged their melodic, personable selves, there is a quality of thoughtfulness in Brailowsky's Chopin which sits a little uneasy. Faced with the problem of giving diversity to the limited scope of Chopin's content, Mr. Brailowsky has tried to inject occasional touches of deliberation which don't belong and seem to interfere with the flow of poetry which is Chopin.

However, the total impression left by Mr. Brailowsky's recital was one of sensitive musicianship and of unusual understanding and devotion to the work of the piano master.

LILLIAN HELLMAN'S 'Another Part of the Forest'

By Samuel Sillen

LILLIAN HELLMAN has written and directed *Another Part of the Forest* with compelling power. The new play has drive and bite. It has an intensity and objective quality that contrasts sharply with the soul-searching and self-pity of the current O'Neill and Anderson works. People come alive in this magnificently produced play. It confirms the power of a vigorous playwright, though it does not add depth.

Taking the characters of *The Little Foxes*, Miss Hellman has gone back 20 years (1880) to show the background of their baseness. Marcus Hubbard, father of the villainous clan, is the pivot here. He is despised by his southern town. For he ran contraband during the war, began his fortune by selling salt exorbitantly to the suffering townspeople. Marcus escaped lynching in 1864, but his wealth has not earned him the respect or love of anybody.

Wily, ruthless, fiercely domineering, he has contempt for his wife Lavinia, whom he has driven out of her mind, and his sons Ben and Oscar. For his 20-year-old daughter Regina he has an egotistic and incestuous attachment. He has slaves his sons. And his conflict with Ben, who hates him and outwits him, is the major clash of the play.

A relentless hatred, explained in part by the corrupting power of money and more largely by intra-family psychology, dominates the action. It is the worst kind of hatred, cold hatred, Iago-hatred, which employs the intelligence to ruin its object. It is a miracle that Miss Hellman has wrought in making the shrewd Hubbards dramatically convincing even though she has remorselessly granted them no redeeming feature.

Regina appeals to her father's unfatherly desires in order to marry her lover John Bagtry, who has remained mentally frozen in his stance as a Confederate captain. Regina's brother Oscar is an adolescent who takes up with the Klan as well as a harlot. And Ben, the triumphant rogue, outdoes all the others in lying, cheating, blackmailing; he is a monument of crafty calculation.

OF the Hubbards, only the mother has retained human decency, and she has long ago lost her mind. Treated as a soft-minded nuisance by the family, she seeks to allay her sense of sin by building a school somewhere for the colored people. The second sympathetic character is Birdie Bagtry, who already, as so poignantly 20 years later, is an ineffectual person dreaming of a faded aristocratic past, unable to cope with the money-wise and power-wise Hubbards.

In the sheer projection of wickedness in human beings, Miss Hellman has no competitors in the American theater. The fascination of this play is truly the fascination of the present. Villainy

here achieves ultimates of resourcefulness, even to a point at times dangerously bordering on absurdity. And while there is no explicit suggestion of moral indignation, there is no question that a strong element in the dramatist's force is a deep and agitated concern about evil and evil forces.

But a curious thing happens in the play. The first two acts achieve considerable tension, as the people are set into conflict. In the third act, however, we are treated to a mere battle of wits as Marcus and Ben face each other with a gun and a Bible inscription between them. There is a loosening of dramatic fiber; the reversals of fortune take on a falsely melodramatic tinge; the third act is merely working out a plot-idea, not characters.

The conflict has become one of fox-like intelligences rather than of emotions or ideas. We spill over into a comedy of craftiness: which of the villains will win?

Here the play may be paying the penalty for failing to develop or even to suggest a counterforce to evil. The foxes are full-grown foxes to begin with, and those who are not foxes are inconsequential as people. Several layers of skin are stripped off the foxes—and with wonderful surgical finesse—while the foxes play their jungle game with one another. But they have no internal development, however much their outer circumstances change.

ACTUALLY, *Another Part of the Forest* probes less successfully into character than *The Little Foxes*, just as I believe the social meaning of the play is more limited. Intensive exploration of the Hubbards has produced more examples of their cold cruelty, but no proportionate illumination. We are in a severely self-enclosed dominion of the wicked, not, as in *Watch on the Rhine*, in the larger world in which human forces of good and evil are stubbornly pitted against each other.

This smaller world, in which there is no room for effectively decent people, is projected on the stage with extraordinary skill and strength. There is nothing mediocre or uninspired about this stage; it throbs with vitality. It is hard at the core, perhaps too ruthlessly hard since even the suggestion of an antagonist to baseness is dismissed.

Miss Hellman has directed the play herself and she has, with minor lapses, done a masterful job. An alert intelligence, impatient with waste or indecision, has organized this company.

And what a superbly expressive acting cast it is. There are excellent performances by Percy Waram as Marcus and Mildred Dunnock as his wife. Other notable roles are played by Leo Genn, Patricia Neal and Margaret Phillips. The audience had ample occasion to applaud throughout the play, to which the settings and lighting by Jo Mielziner do full justice. Produced by Kermit Bloomgarden, *Another Part of the Forest* is the most rewarding theater event of the season thus far.

Goldwyn Assails Hollywood

By United Press

Samuel Goldwyn asserts that the American motion picture industry in which he pioneered has become lazy because it is "too rich" and that Hollywood now lives on "borrowed time" as the world film capital.

The veteran producer, chairman of the board of Samuel Goldwyn Productions, Inc., said that the answer to what was wrong with Hollywood was that "times have changed but Hollywood hasn't."

"It's living on borrowed time and borrowed ideas from the past, and that's why, with

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few exceptions, every picture unless Hollywood stirs itself reminds you of a hundred out of a "fat-cat complacency."

Goldwyn averred that The film capital, he said, American films can't meet increasing foreign competition from the average person.

RADIO

EVENING

- 6:00-WNBC—News Reports
WOR—Frank Kingdom, Comment
WJZ—News; Kierman's Corner
WCBS—News—Harry Marble
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
- 6:15-WNBC—Serenade to America
WOR—Bob Elson, Interviews
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WCBS—In My Opinion
- 6:30-WOR—News—Fred Vandeventer
WJZ—Allen Prescott
WCBS—Sports—Red Barber
WMCA—Racing Results
WQXR—Dinner Concert
- 6:40-WNBC—Bill Stern, Sports
- 6:45-WNBC—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Lawrence and Marley
WCBS—Robert Trout, News
WMCA—Sports Resume
- 7:00-WNBC—Supper Club Variety
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr., Comment
WJZ—Headline Edition
WCBS—Mystery of the Week
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Concert Stage
- 7:15-WNBC—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Elmer Davis, News
WCBS—Jack Smith Show
WMCA—Five-Star Final
- 7:30-WNBC—Barry Wood Show
WOR—Henry J. Taylor, Comment
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WCBS—Bob Hawk Show
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Treasury of Music
- 7:45-WNBC—H. V. Kaltenborn
WOR—Sports—Bill Brandt
WMCA—Musical Playhouse
WHN—J. Steel
- 8:00-WNBC—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Bulldog Drummond—Sketch
WJZ—Lum 'n' Abner
WCBS—Inner Sanctum Show
- WMCA—News; U. N. Rebroadcast
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
- 8:15-WJZ—Earl Godwin, News
- 8:30-WNBC—Christopher Lynch, Tenor
WOR—Case Book of Gregory Hood
WJZ—The Fat Man—Play
WCBS—Joan Davis Show
WMCA—Music That Lives
- 8:45-WMCA—Bert Andrews, Comment
- 8:55-WCBS—Ned Calmer, News
- 9:00-WNBC—Nelson Eddy, Baritone
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Dark Venture—Play
WCBS—Radio Theatre
WMCA—News; Amateur Hour
WQXR—News; Concert Hall
- 9:05-WAAT (970 Kc.)—Labor Views News
UE-CIO
- 9:15-WOR—Real Stories
- 9:30-WNBC—Victor Borge Show; Benny Goodman Orchestra
WOR—Lombardo's Orchestra
WQXR—Designs in Harmony
- 9:45-WQXR—Great Names
- 10:00-WNBC—Buddy Clark, Baritone; Golden Gate Quartet; Faith Orchestra
- WOR—Broadway Talks Back
WJZ—The Doctors Talk It Over
WCBS—The Screen Guild Play
WMCA—News; Footlight Revue
WQXR—News; Opera Preview
- 10:15-WJZ—Joe Mooney Quartet
- 10:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q. Quiz
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Murder at Midnight—Drama
WCBS—Sweeney and March
WMCA—U. N. This Week
WQXR—Just Music
- 11:00-WNBC, WOR—News; Music
WJZ, WCBS—News; Music
WMCA—News; Talk; Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Music
- 11:30-WCBS—Eileen Farrell, Soprano
- 12:00-WNBC, WJZ—News; Music
WCBS—News; Dance Music
WQXR—News Reports

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CIO Rallies at Allis-Chalmers Today

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—CIO members will demonstrate at the Allis-Chalmers Co. plant tomorrow in support of the United Automobile Workers seven-month-old strike against the company.

Union leaders here, according to United Press, said they would not violate any contracts for the demonstration. Only workers employed in firms which agree to close shop for the afternoon will participate, they said.

The 51-man CIO Executive Council, meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday ordered all locals in the Milwaukee area to support the Allis-Chalmers strikers financially and on the picket line. CIO president Philip Murray announced the support after a post-convention meeting of the Board.

The demonstration will start at noon and continue through the afternoon change of shifts at the plant. A spokesman for Allis-Chalmers local 248 said the demonstration may continue with daily delegations from other locals on the picket line.

The demonstration was planned after a breakdown in negotiations between company and strikers last Tuesday.

Negotiations were deadlocked on the questions of increased pay, union security and grievance procedure. The union demanded a pay increase of 25 cents per hour. The company offered 13½ cents an hour.

Local 248 has proposed a return to work and has agreed to submit all issues to arbitration. The company has rejected this proposal.

By William Allan

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—A good many workers in Milwaukee, Wisconsin don't believe Joseph Goebbels is really dead.

"If he isn't writing some of the editorials of the Milwaukee Hearst Sentinel on the Allis Chalmers strike, then it's his twin brother," they say.

The Allis Chalmers corporation and Hearst is out to smash picket lines held by the 12,000 UAW-CIO members since April 26 of this year.

And these picket lines have remained solid despite the most vicious nationwide red-baiting campaign this country has ever seen.

Recently the Sentinel carried pictures of the Allis Chalmers plant with a Soviet hammer and sickle superimposed.

"Good American workmen," read the Sentinel's message, "are finally deciding that a Communist picket

line is not a picket line they should respect."

SOLID SUPPORT

Solid support to the strikers from the community and other workers have defeated the company's strike breaking campaign since union pickets first closed down the plant.

In a vigorous campaign, the real facts of the strike have been brought to the workers and community by Allis Chalmers local 248, UAW-CIO.

"We negotiated for over a year on this contract up to the time of the strike," reports local president Robert Buse. "Not only did the company refuse to give in on a single basic issue, but they threw in contract demands of their own which would have ended collective bargaining in the plant."

PLANNED STRATEGY

Allis Chalmers, one of the nation's 100 most powerful corporations, is reported to have been present in the Waldorf Astoria meeting in New York last winter which outlined the whole campaign of union smashing now seen in this strike.

But Allis Chalmers has gone beyond that strategy and pattern. As George F. Addes, UAW-CIO secretary treasurer, and Joseph Mattson, UAW-CIO board member for Wisconsin reported in a letter to all UAW locals, the employer red-baiting tactics in the Allis Chalmers strike, "foretells the use of this same technique on an even wider scale when there is another wage drive in the UAW or the National CIO."

Then of course Allis Chalmers will send in a bill to Uncle Sam for about \$20,000,000 for carry back provisions of the Revenue Act. They figure that General Motors got \$84,000,000 for their 114 day lockout of GM workers, so Allis Chalmers should be paid \$20,000,000 for their union busting, out of the U. S. Treasury.

Communists to Hold 'Empire Conference'

LONDON, Nov. 24 (UP).—Ten Communist Parties from all parts of the British Empire will hold a five-day "Empire Conference" next February in London, it was announced today.

LIST OF OFFICERS ELECTED AT CIO CONVENTION

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 23.—The present line-up of officers of the CIO, as a result of yesterday's elections at the CIO convention here, stands as follows:

President, Philip Murray; vice-presidents, L. S. Buckmaster, rubber union; Joseph Curran, National Maritime Union; Albert Fitzgerald, United Electrical; John Green, shipbuilding; Allan S. Haywood, director of organization; Walter Reuther, United Auto Workers; Emil Rieve, textile; Frank Rosenblum, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; R. J. Thomas, UAW.

Secretary - treasurer, James B. Carey.

On the executive board, in addition to the vice-presidents, are: George F. Addes, UAW; Ernest Herbert, barbers; Karl F. Feller, brewery workers; Joseph P. Selly, ACA; Jacob S. Potofsky, ACW; Julius Emispak, UE; J. F. Jurich, fishermen; Harold Henderson, food, tobacco; Ben Gold, fur and leather; Morris Pizer, furniture; Martin Wager, chemical; Joseph Froesch,

glass workers; John M. Fox, inland boatmen; William J. Riehl, Amalgamated lithographers; Harry Bridges, longshoremen; Hugh Bryson, marine cooks; Samuel J. Hogan, marine engineers; Grant W. Oakes, farm equipment; John Grogan, shipbuilding; Ferdinand Smith, NMU; Reid Robinson, mine, mill and smelter union; Milton Murray, newspaper guild; O. A. Knight, oil; Thomas E. Andert, optical and instrument; Ralph Helstein, packinghouse; Lewis Merrill, office and professional; Samuel Wolchok, retail, wholesale; Harry Sayre, paper workers; A. H. Esposito, plaything, jewelry; Abram Flaxer, United Public Workers; A. B. Martin, United Railroad Workers; H. R. Lloyd, rubber; James J. Mitchell, shoe; Van A. Bittner, steel; Sam H. Scott, stone and allied; George Baldanzi, textile; Willard Townsend, transport service; Michael J. Quill, transport; Joseph A. Fisher, utility; James Fadling, woodworkers.

With Alabama Miners, It's Rough!

They're Out of the Pits for Bread-and-Butter reasons

By Mary Southard

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 24.

—Almost all of Alabama's 22,000 soft coal miners have walked out of the pits. UMW district and local leaders have made no statements under the pressure of the injunction; neither have the companies.

But beneath this silent deadlock at the top, there is a lot of talking going on in the mining communities. Most of it is about the high cost of living.

Many of the miners want the 40 hour week with no reduction in pay.

"This really wouldn't mean a raise in pay," one miner said, "because it's already been eaten up in high prices. But it would give us a rest day, and we need it."

Other miners feel that they can't possibly make ends meet without a substantial pay increase. Here are some of the bread-and-butter reasons why:

In 1941, work overalls were \$1.25 a pair; now they're \$3.50. Safety shoes, selling three years ago for \$3.33, now cost \$4.71. A miner reported he bought one pair of overalls, with jacket, a work shirt and a pair of socks and got back 16



cents out of a ten dollar bill. Dress clothes have gone up at least by a third and generally the quality is much inferior.

Food prices eat up the pay envelope before the miners can get home with it. Black-eyed peas, formerly a reasonable diet staple for workers, selling at about 10 cents a pound, now draw 30 and 35 cents.

The miners feel very strongly opposed to the government's use of injunction, and they don't like the get-tough with labor sentiments beginning to warm up the

pages of the local papers. They are especially cold toward the idea of the Army's coming in to "protect" the mines and the miners.

The State Unemployment Compensation Board has ruled the miners are not eligible for benefits, and since under the terms of the Smith-Connally Act, no strike fund can be used to help the miners, they are already up against a hard time ahead. Credit extended by grocers can fill up the gap immediately, but it won't last long.

French Communists Lead in Chamber Vote

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Communists were leading all other parties with 30.5 percent of the total vote with about one fourth returns in of the French national elections today to choose a second chamber of parliament.

The voters are naming 82,000 "grand electors" who will meet Dec. 8 to elect 200 of the 315 members of the Council of the republic. The remainder are elected by the national assembly and by municipal and local assemblies in overseas territories.

With 4,629,262 votes tabulated, the Communists had polled 1,414,792, or about 30.5 percent; the MRP, party of Premier Georges Bidault, had received 1,361,073, approximately 29.5 percent of the total.

The Socialists had polled about 13 percent of the total, or 632,897 votes, while the right wing Republican Party of Liberty, received 507,701, about 11 percent.

The Left Republican Union, other minor parties, and void ballots accounted for the remaining 16 percent of the vote.

The turnout was remarkably heavy considering the frequency of recent French elections. About 75 percent participated.

Corporate Tax Slash

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The U. S. Chamber of Commerce tonight called for a 25 percent reduction on individual income taxes.

Catholics, CP Gain in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Nov. 24 (UP).—Some 5,500,000 Belgians voted today for new municipal councils throughout Belgium in the first free elections since 1938.

Official sources indicated that both the Social Christian (Catholic) Party and the Communists scored gains over prewar figures.

3,000 TWIN CITIES TEACHERS SET FOR WALKOUT TODAY

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—Three thousand public school teachers of the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul prepared today to strike tomorrow morning for higher wages, a walkout which would cut off classes for 100,000 grade and high school students.

Only hope of averting the strike was in continuing conferences between Minneapolis Mayor Hubert Humphrey, Superintendent of Schools Willard E. Goslin, and officials of the AFL Federation of Men and Women Teachers. Negotiations between the St. Paul City Council and the AFL Teachers Joint Council ended Saturday.

In both cities salary scales were the major issues. However, the St. Paul teachers said they would not return to classrooms even with increased pay unless the city pledged a \$1,700,000 annual appropriation for additional instructional help and building improvements.

Minneapolis teachers' salaries now range from \$1,925 to \$3,600,

which they asked to be lifted to a \$2,800 to \$5,000 scale, with certain differentials for degrees held by the teachers. The city has countered with an adjustment offer scaling salaries from \$2,000 to \$4,000, and meeting the differentials asked.

The St. Paul Teachers' Joint Council has asked for:

"Recognition as bargaining agent for all teachers; \$50-monthly salary increases retroactive to Sept. 5; Revision of present \$1,300-\$2,600 salary scales to a \$2,400 minimum and an immediate \$3,600 maximum which ultimately would be scaled to \$5,000, and the annual appropriation for building improvements and new facilities.

The City Council steadfastly has refused to recognize the TJC or any other group as sole bargaining agent for all teachers, and answered the pay demands by stating it is prohibited by law to grant a retroactive pay raise and that salary revisions cannot be made under present legal limitations on spending.